ASSURETTE CO-DEY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Afternoon and Evening—Museum of Wonders.

BIJOU GARDEN.—Kino Lear.

WALLACK'S.—The Unequal Match.

REPUBLIC THEATER.—Miss Kate Rousemaid Co.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—The Fortunes.

PARK THEATRE.—Pinafore and Saturday Performance.

BROADWAY THEATER.—The Charge of the Hussars.

WINTER GARDEN.—Cardinal Guidobaldo.

NIBLO'S.—Evangeline.

STANDARD.—Ali and Ali Baba.

FINIS

LAUS DEO!

Surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Entire Army of Northern Virginia.

The End of the Great Rebellion.

TWO SOLDIERS IN COUNCIL.

A Great Captain Performs a Humane Action.

GLORY TO GRANT!

THE DOWNFALL OF THE TRAITS OF THE CAPITULATION.

Correspondence Between the two Generals.

A Mutual Desire to Stop the Effusion of Blood and Advance the Cause of Peace.

WILD ENTHUSIASM OVER THE NEWS.

MIDNIGHT IN THE METROPOLIS.

The People Mad with Joy over the Prospect of Peace.

THE STATE CAPITOL ILLUMINATED,

&c., &c., &c.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON April 9—11 P. M.
To Major-General Dix, New-York:

The Department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of Geberal Lee and the army to Lieutenant-General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms which were agreed upon by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Thanks to General Grant and the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 9—P. M., April 9—7.

Lieutenant-General Grant:

Thanks to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has crowned you and your troops and the gallant armies under your command.

The thanks of this department, and of the government, and of the people of the United States—that government and people have been deserved—it is to be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Let the Cannon Speak.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9—10 o'clock P. M.

Ordered: That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and depart-

The World

VOL. V.—NO. 1497. NEW-YORK: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ment, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant, and the army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of the order is to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Va.,
April 7.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no cessation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL GRANT to GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 7.

General R. E. Lee, Commander C. S. A.:

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is my duty to request it to surrender in such form as will end the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by ending at once the surrender or dispersion of the C. S. army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies of the United States.

II.

GENERAL LEE to GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 7.

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

To Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

III.

GENERAL GRANT to GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 8.

To General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:

GENERAL: In accordance with my letter of yesterday, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual parole not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their command.

The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

IV.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date and believe all terms proposed for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., that I have the honor to request to communicate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

RICHMOND.

Graphic Sketches of the Rebel Capital Before the Fall.—A Trip on the James.—The Obstructions.—The City as it is.—Virtues of Cattle Thunder and Ashby Pinkus.—The Press and Rumors.—A Scale of Bar Prices.—Desolation and Ruin Everywhere.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
The Washington, April 5.

From this eminence of the army of the Potomac, I hastily inscribed with the effusions of the pen in pencil, I write you a letter, or rather, make out for your perusal a description of the city. We may be seen with our dispatches, and the mail will be sent to-morrow. Richmond is a city of 38,000 souls. Before the commencement of the Southern rebellion it had a population of 60,000. Its streets are wide, regular, and well paved, but many buildings are dilapidated, and the whole city wears a forlorn appearance. Its trade, once large and flourishing, is now reduced to almost nothing. Its manufactories, which were the chief source of its wealth, are all closed, and the machinery is rusting in idleness. Its warehouses are empty, and its wharves deserted. Its population is reduced to about 25,000 souls, and these are composed principally of the poor and the old, the rich and the young having left the city. Many of the houses are deserted, and the inhabitants are in a state of poverty and destitution. Its streets are filled with soldiers, and the sound of the drum and the bugle is heard on every side. Its hotels are filled with officers, and its churches are converted into hospitals. Its public buildings are occupied by the military authorities, and its private residences are in the possession of the rebel officials, or have been deserted by their owners. Its stores are closed, and its shops are empty. Its manufactories are idle, and its workshops are silent. Its canals are filled with water, and its railroads are in ruins. Its bridges are destroyed, and its streets are filled with the debris of fallen houses. Its fortifications are numerous, and its defenses are strong. Its environs are beautiful, and its scenery is picturesque. Its climate is mild, and its soil is fertile. Its people are proud, and its women are handsome. Its inhabitants are hospitable, and its society is refined. Its commerce is extinct, and its manufactures are dead. Its population is dejected, and its people are disheartened. Its people in their subjugation are humbled, and in their poverty are humiliated. Its people have been robbed of their property, and its women have been insulted by the soldiers of the United States, and its children have been driven from their homes. Its people have been reduced to poverty, and its women have been compelled to wash for their subsistence. Its people have been humbled, and its women have been insulted. Its people have been robbed

Late Securities of Cotton Found in Washington—Treasury Prizes Awarded by the United States Authorities.

(Correspondence Washington Chronicle.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 8.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Rebel Secretary, Lamar, carried off all the specie in the private vaults, and bank funds of the American gold deposed, and fled to Europe. The Gold Bureau of the Treasury Department, and the Assistant Treasurer, actually received in the Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter of 1864 no less than $1,000,000 in gold coin, which was deposited in the Treasury. Some thousands of dollars in gold coin were received in payment of duties on imports, and the balance was received in exchange for Treasury notes.

Jeanes on his way to Washington—Confectionery Report.

San Francisco, April 1.—Jeff Davis' Minister Plenipotentiary to Europe, Slidell, has begun his journey, but will not be out of the country for some time, as he has first to go to Washington.

A French naval expedition had sailed, it was supposed, for Mexico, and the Emperor Napoleon was in trouble.

A correspondent of the San Francisco bulletin, writing from Virginia City, says that the Nevada Legislature had refused to furnish that city with a new Court house, arms, and ammunition are scarce.

A new kind of corn, called Kentucky, has been introduced into Nevada. It is said to be a cross from New York corn (sweet) with Mexican, and Southern. Pure new, and Bostonian, to Pulton Ferry.

Sugar cane has been successfully grown in Nevada during the last season, but no seed was to be had for love or money. Yesterday the Sisters experienced a good deal of trouble in getting their goods through the custom house, and they had to pay a heavy duty. It is said the loss to the sisters of Paris was not inconsiderable. Nothing could be more unjust. We hope that a line of coin will convey, and that it will be the last time that the Sisters of Paris will be troubled with any duties. Let us hope that this is the last we shall hear of the Sisters.

BROOKLYN.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES — INTERMENTS TO-DAY.

The arrangements made for the procession and interment to-day in Fulton cemetery, of persons who have died in the service of their country, and the deceased soldiers and sailors, were completed. Several companies were organized, James S. Smith, Esq., acting as Marshal of the day. The object of the day is to show the love of the people for the soldier, and while those who succumbed to the fortunes of war will be honored, the living will be cheered.

The line of march will be from the City Hall, Montague, Fulton, Court, Clinton, Atlantic avenue, Hicks, Pierrepont, Henry, Fulton

The World

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pots are quiet and unchanged at $8.50@8.62½. Pearls are dull and nominal at $9.75@10.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Flour opened with a fair demand, but prices were drooping, and the sales were limited. The receipts and stock are light, and the market was quite active early in the day at the prices of Thursday. Subsequently the demand fell off, and the market closed heavy, with a decline of 10@15c. on all grades. The sales reach 12,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $8.50@8.60; Extra State at $8.65@8.75; Superfine Western at $8.50@8.60; Extra Western at $8.65@8.75; Superfine Southern at $8.50@8.60; Extra Southern at $8.65@8.75; Superfine Canadian at $8.50@8.60; Extra Canadian at $8.65@8.75. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged. Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged.

Wheat is in good demand and firm. The receipts are light, and the stock is small. The sales reach 60,000 bushels, including Chicago Spring at $1.60@1.61; Milwaukee Club at $1.62@1.63; Amber State at $1.65@1.66; White Western at $1.70@1.72; Amber Michigan at $1.70@1.72; White Michigan at $1.75@1.80. Rye is dull and nominal at $1.05@1.10. Barley is dull and unchanged. Barley Malt is quiet and unchanged. Corn is in good demand and firm. The receipts are light, and the stock is small. The sales reach 60,000 bushels, including Western at $1.30@1.31; Southern at $1.32@1.33; Yellow at $1.35@1.36; White at $1.36@1.37. Oats are in fair demand and firm. The receipts are light, and the stock is small. The sales reach 40,000 bushels, including Canada at $1.02@1.03; State at $1.03@1.04; Western at $1.03@1.04.

COFFEE—The market was quiet to-day. We quote Rio at 39@40c. gold, for fair to prime cargoes. Laguayra is dull at 40@41c. gold.

DRUGS, DYES, &c.—The market keeps firm. Quinine is dull and nominal. Sales Sulphate at 1.60@1.65. Opium is dull and nominal. Sales Smyrna at 5.00@5.05. Gum Arabic is dull and nominal. Sales Sorts at 1.00@1.05. Gum Shellac is dull and nominal. Sales Orange Fine at 1.40@1.45. Cochineal is dull and nominal. Sales Honduras at 1.00@1.05. Indigo is dull and nominal. Sales Bengal at 1.30@1.35. Madder is dull and nominal. Sales Dutch at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Logwood at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Fustic at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Camwood at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Barwood at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Sapanwood at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Bar at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Nicaragua at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Hypernic at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Blue at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Yellow at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Orange at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Green at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Purple at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Black at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Brown at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Red at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Drab at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Slate at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Olive at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Violet at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Pink at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Scarlet at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Crimson at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Maroon at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Lavender at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Magenta at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Cyan at 0.00@0.00. Sales Extract Indigo

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THE WEEKLY WORLD CIRCULATION, containing the latest news of important wars, published from any quarter of the globe. 32 col., with a full list.

SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE on current questions invited to return.

ALL ANONYMOUS LETTERS for this office should be addressed to the "WORLD," 26 Park Row, New-York.

THE WORLD

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

The worst agony of the rebellion is over. On the wings of the wind the glad news this morning passes over all the land that the grand rebel army of Northern Virginia, the main prop and buttress of the confederate system, which for four years held together the populations of nearly half the area of the Union in organized resistance to the national government, has ceased to exist!

Upon these all commentary, beyond the spontaneous thankfulness of a single heart, were to-day supremely superfluous. How the great end was reached; to whom, under the Providence of Almighty God, were indebted for this signal deliverance, it will be fitting hereafter to inquire: that to each and all of the nation's servants in this mighty work the nation's gratitude may be worthily rendered. Enough to-day that the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States has crowned a campaign unexampled for the persistence, and glorious for the skill and valor which have maintained it, by a modern-ian and a wonder in the lore of victory beyond all grades. The correspondence between GRANT and LEE, by which this noble triumph is achieved and attested, does honor alike to the head and the heart of the commander-in-chief, and entitles the vanquished leader to respect which justly attends the frank and generous manliness abundant of a struggle between worthy enemies, and only to be prolonged at a hideous disparage on utterly useless waste of human life and human happiness.

We cannot follow to-day to dwell upon the work which may still remain to be done. Rebel armies still are in the field: the forces of a rebel government still nominally exist: but only the extremest assertion of the Union formidable in the body will suffice. The hour has ceased to hour with the occupation of Virginia and the disbanding of the army of ROBERT E. LEE. But

We will wait into the sky

To augur aught of future years;

Enough the Heroes have shown us, why

Our hopes were sure, and why our cause is true!

LINCOLN has sent us a thanksgiving-day of his own, anticipating all proclamations and ordinances of human powers. It will be let all men's hearts be one in the blessedness of the dawn of Peace, rising clear and soft at last over the wasted and blood-stained continent. With one heart and one voice to-day let us all acknowledge the infinite mercy of the Ruler of Nations.

Let all the people praise Thee, O Lord!—Jer., 1st 42 the people praise Thee!

THE LAST DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

The document furnished by one of our silent correspondents at Richmond which we lay before our readers this morning, give a better idea of the history of the so-called Southern Confederacy for the last two or three months than has been furnished from all other sources. We can only regret that so few of the points upon which light is thrown by this instructive correspondence.

First of all, the fact that such a harvest of confidential papers was left to be gathered by an enterprising gleaner is a proof of the perfect[illegible] with which Richmond has finally evacuated, although its abandonment had been for some days anticipated, and, in some sort prepared for, for a series of months. The hurry and confusion of the last final flight (April 2) of Jefferson Davis' wandering staff with such exhibitions, then was no time for a very careful and selective selection of the documents in the public archives. Papers bearing the most importance were probably snatched out of the mass, and the[illegible] chaos of a very confidential cabinet were left to speak about the rooms in the public building. These passed to the occupation of the victors, and to begin a part of the[illegible] and intelligence which accompany our armies.

Even previous to the fact of January, the signs of exhaustion and approaching collapse began to be manifest in official circles at Richmond. Among the documents gathered up by our correspondent was a communication, dated December 29, from SEMMES, the rebel Secretary of War, to THOMAS, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, describing the disorganizing effect upon the army of the inability of the government to pay its soldiers. From this letter we insert the following significant extract: "You can scarcely realize to what [illegible] cannot the inability or failure of the government to meet the obligations of the department has been prolific of mischief. It has [illegible] the cessation or expense for desertion, [illegible] of clothing and equipments among soldiers. In persons who serve, [illegible] of supplies; it has produced [illegible] of transportation; it has produced [illegible] or indifference among contractors; officers are resentful, and soldiers [illegible], discontented, and suffering."

This condition of things did not, at this early day, produce despair; but it must have created a state of mind on which the later subsequent disasters would have a powerful effect. Semmes was replaced by BENJAMIN once as Secretary of War; and some sort of financial legislation was gone into by Benjamin and the Congress to produce a[illegible] Semmes would date to a stave of the. That paper money, and[illegible] depreciation of their affairs by military success to evident that the[illegible] and[illegible] of the[illegible] previous to its capture by General SHERMAN. General HARDEE was called to consult with the confederate government, for not long after the action in Savannah. In his[illegible] of the 6th, he adds a[illegible] evident that the loss of their pieces was unexpected, inasmuch as a[illegible] had been made for that event. The reason given by HARDEE for not having[illegible] cotton was, that it was stored in[illegible] places, scattered over the city, which would[illegible] a considerable[illegible] of a night to fire; and that after the cutting of the railroads, [illegible] was sending it away, he had neither time, wagons, nor hands for more than a very few bales.

SEMMES's successful march through Georgia would seem to have been the turning-point of hope and the rebel authorities to[illegible] delivery toward despair. As early as January 1, 1865, the[illegible] Richmond and abandoning Virginia began to be already seriously canvassed among them. Some officers, it is said, got wind of this, and[illegible] up quite a commotion among the inhabitants of Virginians. Among the documents which we publish is a confidential letter from the Confederate States to Governor SMITH, of that state, communicating the information that[illegible] him how it is received by the Virginia authorities. "I am sorry," says[illegible], "to inform you that the people of Virginia are not willing to stop[illegible] if they are to be taken away from their homes and[illegible] soldiers. I see this in the strictest[illegible] for them to carry out their plans." Another letter gives a melancholy picture of the rebel[illegible] of Virginia, stating among other things, that they are "not half rations, and[illegible] of the quality." From this time forward prominent[illegible] in Richmond were actively and industriously removing their most valuable effects to points in the far South.

In the State of New-York, where there is[illegible] of the[illegible] of the[illegible] power under the decisions of our highest[illegible] to refuse to receive payment of a contract, implied or express, to pay gold or silver coin, and[illegible] to[illegible] decision to pay a gold dollar, the banks of New-York, Boston, and[illegible] to their[illegible] legal process, suicide of equity jurisdiction, to[illegible] the[illegible] of[illegible] to[illegible] legal-tender notes, dollar for dollar. Every[illegible] of the[illegible] of[illegible] depends on the good faith of the banks, and[illegible] to[illegible] payments now as they did in 1861. But[illegible] of[illegible] the[illegible] obligation to pay metallic currency, which[illegible] and[illegible] agreement as to do, is protested and sneered at by the[illegible] of the[illegible] and[illegible] of the Treasury is hereby[illegible] as[illegible] to[illegible].

The spirit of the argument of the secretary of the treasury to coin an act of hostility to the federal government, and to be met by denials all hesitance in gold and silver. If the banks[illegible] to pay their[illegible] gold, then it would be better to, so far as may be, [illegible] to[illegible] and occasion for their use. Let the people[illegible] the[illegible] that the interest on a[illegible] of the[illegible] is payable in gold coin, and that the provisions of law which[illegible] to[illegible] of the[illegible] bonds[illegible]. If gold be the[illegible] of the[illegible] of the[illegible] of Mr. MCCULLOCH, then why prohibit that nothing but gold coin[illegible] the[illegible] government[illegible], presented at Savannah, by[illegible] of Colombo Dearne, which we will not pause to[illegible] here, but which[illegible] demonstrate the community, with one hand, to[illegible] the[illegible] of the[illegible] for[illegible], it certainly ought not, with the other, to[illegible] the[illegible] on the part of the state to protect transactions[illegible] by gold coin!

Furthermore, when the secretary intimates that California has refused "to recognize the[illegible] of the[illegible] to[illegible] the[illegible] money," he makes appeal[illegible] to the[illegible] of what has really taken place in[illegible]. The[illegible] in California to[illegible] has been[illegible] by the[illegible] of the[illegible] of[illegible] of April 27, 1863, provides that in no[illegible] shall[illegible] be[illegible] in writing for the direct payment of money[illegible] to a specified kind of money or currency, judgment or decree shall be given for the language of the contract, and the[illegible] shall be[illegible] to pay the[illegible], and require the sheriff to satisfy the[illegible] in the[illegible] of money. The Supreme Court of California[illegible] this[illegible], and[illegible] with the legal-tender act of Congress of July 11, 1862, which also held that the legal-tender notes of the federal government are "a lawful and sufficient currency, and, in that sense, lawful money, and a legal tender in the payment of debts, may be tendered in satisfaction of every obligation specified in the[illegible] of performance by the transfer and delivery of[illegible]."

Here is a clear admission and recognition by the state of the[illegible] of legal-tender federal notes, and of the power of Congress to make, if it see fit, a[illegible] cent equal to a gold dollar in payment of debts. What more does MR. MCCULLOCH wish? What else will[illegible] the[illegible] of the banks of[illegible]? Have we not, by[illegible], three kinds of money: the United States gold, silver, and federal notes—each and all of which are legal tender, and of a medium of exchange? Has not CONGRESS[illegible] the people of the United States to be deal in gold coin by limiting the sale of[illegible] to[illegible] and[illegible] that duties on imports can only be paid in gold coin? Have not the importers been[illegible] money by any merchant of the United States, under a discharge indebtedness there? He set the[illegible] of[illegible] in the[illegible] of the[illegible] that the American Telegraph Company was[illegible] to receive[illegible] for[illegible] dispatches under the lease of the NEW-SCOTIA Company? How can all these necessities be provided for by making[illegible] for the delivery of gold? And, if it be[illegible] and[illegible] required gold to be delivered immediately, it is unlawful to[illegible] and[illegible] enforce an agreement for delivery on a future day? If this be so, surely, according to the financial ethics of the[illegible], a[illegible] agreement is[illegible] convenience, and good citizenship? If it disappoints[illegible] and[illegible] and paper money to make and enforce[illegible] of the[illegible] of gold as a future time, is it not equally defensible to[illegible] and to make purchases of gold to be immediately delivered, as a matter of[illegible]?

If MR. MCCULLOCH had a more practised knowledge of the[illegible] of the world—not that the conduct of California, which he[illegible] with[illegible], is but an effort to provide one party to an agreement with the means to[illegible] the other party to do that which, for a[illegible] consideration, he[illegible] to do—he[illegible] himself hasted to do. To make[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] by laws of Congress, and therefore to[illegible] and[illegible] enforcement of those contracts is[illegible] and[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] specific performances of contracts is not a[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] body fate that it is against justice that a[illegible] should be permitted to[illegible] whether he will perform his contract to pay[illegible] for breach of it. It is of every day's occurrence that courts compel specific performance of contracts to convey[illegible] and[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] personal property, courts of equity will not[illegible] to[illegible] from the nature of the contract, a specific execution of it cannot be[illegible] to[illegible] dealing. The legislation of California[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] and under the above broad doctrine, courts of equity[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible].

The spirit of MR. MCCULLOCH's letter[illegible] to[illegible] as his part to[illegible] Treasury Department to prevent the[illegible] of[illegible] of[illegible] which have become the corner-stone of Republican doctrine, we are compelled to fear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commercial Advertiser The WORLD and the Evening Post have all[illegible] to[illegible] the[illegible] during over two or three hundred of the newspapers[illegible] throughout the country, we found our special correspondents[illegible] to[illegible] the[illegible] of the Five Forks capital, in part or entire, his and[illegible] of the[illegible] of the[illegible] Press, to[illegible] his[illegible] to[illegible] to[illegible] to

by a new and full note of their people, bona fide payable on specific terms and with all reasonable certainty of liquidation.

Signed for the Confederate Treasury—An Act

Exempting Certain Consumption,

Tobacco Manufactured, Purchased, and Sold by Persons in the Military Service of the Confederate States.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted&c., That the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of Certain Duties on Imports and for other purposes," approved February 18, 1861, and of all other Acts imposing duties on imports, be and the same are hereby suspended, so far as they impose duties on tobacco manufactured in the Confederate States, and the same is hereby exempted from duty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to remit the duties on tobacco manufactured by persons in the military service of the Confederate States, and sold to officers and soldiers in the service, for their own consumption and not for sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to refund the duties on tobacco manufactured by persons in the military service of the Confederate States, and sold to officers and soldiers in the service, for their own consumption and not for sale.

Approved February 17, 1865.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Commerce with the Enemy—Change of Policy Between Yorktown and Richmond.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., February 7, 1865.

Hon. Thomas Fitz. Rice, Commissioner, &c., Petersburg, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing letter of the 3d, addressed to you by Messrs. Ellyson & Lide, in relation to the shipment of tobacco, has been received.

Your instructions are not modified, but the Department does not deem it necessary to grant permits to any one, except to those who have been heretofore authorized to purchase tobacco, and who have complied with the terms of the permit given them.

Your proposition to ship tobacco to Europe on the account of the Government, and to receive pay for the same in cotton, is approved.

Very respectfully,

G. A. TREDEGAR,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Plunder of Rebel Privateers—Captain Bullock Ordered to Turn Over Certain Property to the Government.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., February 10, 1865.

Messrs. Prioleau, Prudhomme & Co., 9 Rue Scribe, Paris, France:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit you herewith a copy of a letter from Messrs. Ellyson & Lide, dated the 3d instant, addressed to Captain J. D. Bullock, Confederate States Navy, and also a copy of my reply thereto, and have to request that you will cause the property referred to in the letter of Messrs. Ellyson & Lide, to be delivered to Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., at the depot of the Confederate States Government at Nassau, N. P., or to such other person as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to whom you will receive instructions to deliver the same.

Very respectfully,

Secretary of the Treasury.

A Suspicious Transaction in the Sales—Saving the Sterling Bills.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., February 3, 1865.

Hon. J. M. Mason, Agent of the Treasury, &c., Paris, France:

SIR: On the 20 December I sent Major W. J. Hoge, Assistant Agent of the Treasury, to Wilmington, with instructions to forward to the Treasurer of the Confederate States at Richmond, Va., the proceeds of the sale of cotton, or otherwise, to be received by him at that place. Major Hoge has returned to this city, and reports that he has not been able to carry out the instructions with which he was charged. The facts stated in his report are substantially as follows:

Upon his arrival at Wilmington, he found that the cotton, which had been purchased by the agents of the Treasury, had been shipped to Nassau, N. P., and that the vessel, which was to have taken it to Richmond, had been sent to Nassau to receive the cotton in exchange for sterling bills. The steamship, which was to have taken the cotton to Richmond, was detained at Nassau for the purpose of receiving the cotton, and was not permitted to leave the port for Wilmington

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT 1-2 & 8.
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE AT 10 1-2.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
THIS DAY, THE SUNDAY, AND THE MONSTER PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT LIVING CELEBRITIES OF ART AND LIFE.
The Great Living Curiosities.
The Wonderful Performances.
The Marvelous Exhibitions.
The Beautiful Scenery.
Prof. HOWARD'S Wonderful Illustrations of Light.
Prof. HOWARD'S Wonderful Illustrations of Sound.
GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERTS.
Admission to all the above Performances, Curiosities, &c., 25 cents.
Children under 10 years of age, 15 cents.
Doors open at 9 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.
Performances commence at 10 1-2 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M.
Don't forget the Great Moving Picture Show, open all day and evening. Admission 10 cents.

BROADWAY THEATER.
TWENTY-THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
prior to his appearance, ON MONDAY EVENING, April 17, in a new and extravaganza entitled by comic claims and pretensions, and which will be produced with new scenery, appointments, and effects, and in which the great comedian will appear in a new character, and in which the greater of any actor has yet exhibited.
FOR THAT LAST SIGHT
OF
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS will play CALEB PLUMMER,
AND
MR. AND MRS. KEAN AS PEACHUM AND LOCKIT.
Notice will be given of the night.

BROADWAY THEATER—EXTRA.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT.
MR. and MRS. CHAS. KEAN, SILVER TONES,
In a new and original Comedy, entitled by the Author, Mr. CHARLES KEAN, the Stage can truly say that refined taste is not extinct.
DOORS OPENING MONDAY, APRIL 17,
with Shakespeare's Comedy of
TWELFTH-NIGHT;
and Colman's humorous Farce of
MY WIFE'S MEDICINE.
Mr. and Mrs. KEAN will be supported by
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
MR. J. H. STODDART,
From the Princess' Theatre;
MR. G. JORDAN and MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Mr. and Mrs. Kean will remain but a few weeks, and will not appear in any other city. Their engagement has been secured upon the solemn promise that they will not be detained one night longer than the time specified on
MONDAY, APRIL 17, AT 8 P. M.
the above Comedy and Farce. Box Office open for the sale of SEATS.
SOLD AT THE BOX OFFICE AT PRICES OF ADMISSION.
HENRY D. LETOM KINER, Architect.
Notice.—Proposals are invited for the erection of a new Theatre on the site of the MARYLAND THEATER, Baltimore, Md.
The present age of reserved seats, and all accessory conveniences, will be observed in the construction of the building.
A SMALL BUT COMPLETE DOUBLE.
Reserved seats, parquette, circle and amphitheatre.....$2 00
Private boxes.....$15 and $20

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12,
with the following distinguished artists:
MR. HELENE DE LAVIGNE,
Late Prima Donna Contralto of the Academy of Music, and Philharmonic Society.
MR. JAMES M. HOWARD,
Late Tenor of the Academy of Music.
Madame ROSENTHAL, the celebrated Pianiste.
Mr. ALFRED PIZZI,
Late Violoncellist of the Academy of Music.
Mr. S. ADLER,
Violinist, and Leader of the Philharmonic Society.
Mr. C. SCHMITT,
Late Violinist of the Academy of Music.
Mr. ——— BOSCO,
Late Violinist of the Academy of Music.
Mr. ——— ROSENTHAL,
Violinist.
Mr. ——— BOSCO,
Violoncellist.
Mr. ——— ROSENTHAL,
Violoncell

AUCTION SALES.

A. A. OUVIA, Auctioneer.
By Moakley & Co.,
Successors to JOSEPH MOAKLEY,
No. 39 BROADWAY and 9 DEACON Street,
Between Wall and Pine.

TUESDAY, April 11,
At 10 o'clock, at the Store, Nos. 39 and 39 Broadway,
At a quarter past 10 o'clock, at No. 9 Deacon st.,
An extensive PORTION OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Comprising in part
1,000 pieces Bleached and Brown Cottons, 4-4 to 12-4
500 pieces Printed Cambrics, Muslins and Percales
500 pieces Ginghams, Linen Drills and Jeans
Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Also,
1,000 pieces MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, of a well-
assorted character, including
Cotton Flannels, Canton Flannels, Tapes, Threads,
Needles, Pins, Buttons, Braids, Suspenders,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket-books,
Portfolios, Wallets, Purses, Satchels, Trunks,
Valises, Carpet-bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes,
Fans, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Fancy Goods,
Toys, Games, Stationery, Cutlery, Hardware,
Tinware, Woodenware, Willow Ware, Glassware,
Crockery, Lamps, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-
stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c.
Also,
1,000 pieces BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS,
BALMORALS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c.
Also,
1,000 pieces HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.
Also,
1,000 pieces CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
&c., &c.
Also,
1,000 pieces MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, of a well-
assorted character, including
Leather, Shoe Findings, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs,
Shoe Nails, Shoe Lasts, Shoe Boxes, Shoe Brushes,
Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Hat Trimmings, Hat
Bands, Hat Boxes, Hat Brushes, Hat Blocks, Hat
Stiffening, Hat Linings, Hat Sweats, Hat Bodies,
Hat Plateaus, Hat Cones, Hat Tips, Hat Shapes,
Hat Crowns, Hat Brims, Hat Frames, Hat Cloth,
Hat Plush, Hat Velvet, Hat Silk, Hat Ribbons,
Hat Trimmings, Hat Linings, Hat Sweats, Hat
Bodies, Hat Plateaus, Hat Cones, Hat Tips, Hat
Shapes, Hat Crowns, Hat Brims, Hat Frames, Hat
Cloth, Hat Plush, Hat Velvet, Hat Silk, Hat Rib-
bons, Hat Trimmings, Hat Linings, Hat Sweats,
Hat Bodies, Hat Plateaus, Hat Cones, Hat Tips,
Hat Shapes, Hat Crowns, Hat Brims, Hat Frames,
Hat Cloth, Hat Plush, Hat Velvet, Hat Silk, Hat
Ribb

FALL IN GOLD!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
HAVE CONCLUDED TO OFFER
THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
TEAS AND COFFEES,
Amounting to
FROM $650,000 TO $1,000,000,
AT RETAIL,
AT 49 VESEY STREET.

The Company are now selling good
COLONG, at 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1.10, $1.15, best $1.20 per pound.
MIXED, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1.10, best $1.15 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1.10, best $1.20 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, best $1.10 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, best $1.10 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, 90, $1.10, best $1.20 per pound.
IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best $1.10.
OOLONG, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, best $1.10 per pound.
FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, 30 cents per pound.

THE COMPANY MAKE NO DEVIATION IN PRICES.

These Teas are all chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 30, 35, 40, 50, best 45 cents per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in this article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 35 cents per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

The Wholesale Department of the Great American Tea Company is at 49 and 51 VESEY Street, where all Teas are sold at the lowest cargo prices. We have a Monthly Price List. Dealers should send for a Price List, or examine the stock before purchasing.

Especial attention is given to the Coffee Department, in which we DEFY COMPETITION.

Consumers can save
FROM 10 CENTS TO $1 PER POUND,
by purchasing of the Company. Now is the time to
LAY IN YOUR STOCK.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 49 VESEY Street.